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Handsomely printed, kept constantly on hand, and for sale low.
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TAKE NOTICE.
Cheaper Still.

BEING desirous to close all my business in Fayette during the present year, I have determined to commence now, selling my present stock of goods for cash, at greatly reduced prices and many articles for cost. My goods having been purchased in the east for cash, by a gentleman well acquainted with the business, warrants me in saying, that they are desirable in quality, style and price, and am determined to do what I say, and am ready to demonstrate it to all who will give me a call, advising those wishing cheap goods to give me a call at least, before purchasing elsewhere. This stock consists of staple dry goods, bro. and ble. domestics, bed tickings, drilings, tweeds, broadcloth, casimeres, casinetts, prints all styles, gingham, lawns, silks, satins, bonnets, ribbons, fur and palm leaf hats, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, hardware and cutlery, castings, queensware, sugar, coffee, nails, glass, dye-stuffs, spices, &c., &c.
JAS. B. O'TOOLE.
Fayette, May 27, 1848.

JNO. W. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTE, MO.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard, and the counties adjoining. He may be found at the Receiver's office, when not absent on professional business. (Fayette, Nov. 6th, 1847. 35-6m.)

Joseph D. Smith,
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN, &c.

HAVING located 5 miles East of Fayette, on the road leading to Petersburg, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Howard. He may always be found at the residence of Dr. Samuel Crews, except when professionally absent. (Fayette, Nov. 6th, 1847. 35-6m.)

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Howard County.

Office on the South East side of the public square, where he can usually be found in the day; at night—at his residence, 3d door below the Bank Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

L. D. Brewer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him—in the Second Judicial District.

REFERENCES.
BROWNING & BUSHNELL, Quincy, Illinois.
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.
C. J. DAVIS, St. Louis.
W. PICKET, Benton, Mo.
CAL P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontiac, Miss.
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.
Office—McCAMPBELL'S Buildings, Huntsville, Mo. (Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40-1y)

Rich Dress Goods.
The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to a remarkably fine and extensive variety of Rich dress goods and trimmings. All descriptions of Bonnets. Patterns of all styles and quality. Ladies' and lace goods. Shawls and scarfs, &c., &c.
my 10 BOON, TALLEY & SMITH.

James W. Harris,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and Produce Dealer,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on all shipments of Produce, &c., for the Southern and Eastern markets.
Glasgow, January 22, 1848.—46 6m.

Medical Card.
Docts. J. C. PARRISH and A. PATISON,
Botanic Physicians,

GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continue to offer their Medical Services to the citizens of Howard County.
Dr. A. Patison will continue his office at his residence, one quarter of a mile east of Mr. Wiloughby Williams.
Dr. J. C. Parrish may be found at his residence, formerly occupied by James Owens, one quarter of a mile east of Salt Creek Meeting house.
(N. B. J. C. Parrish will practice Dental Surgery.)
March 4th, 1848. 52-1f

EMANUEL DEROIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Druggist and Apothecary,
No. 48 N. Main Street,
AND
Corner of Eighth Street and Franklin Avenue.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,
Window Glass, Glassware, Soaps,
PERFUMERY, AND PATENT MEDICINES.
Cheap for Cash.
St. Louis, October 16th, 1847. 32-1y

THEODORE JONES. J. H. CURD.

Jones & Curd,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 5, COMMERCIAL ST.,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

May 20.—3m.

HANENKAMP & CO.,
GROCERS,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,
NO. 59, WATER STREET,
(11) SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Doct. Winthrop H. Hopson,
HAVING located permanently in Fayette, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity, and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage. During the day, except when professionally absent, he can be found at his office, (the same occupied by Gen. Clark as a law office) and at night at Criglar's Tavern.
(March 25.—3-6m.)

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 9.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848.

No. 29.

FORT HARRISON MEETING.

Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the Defence of the Fort—the Day—the Ceremonies—the Outpouring of the People!

From the Terra Haute Express, of September 6.

We have just finished participating in the ceremonies of this great day, the 36th anniversary of Taylor's defence of Fort Harrison, and will endeavor to give a brief description of some of the scenes which will be long remembered in this part of Indiana, on this, the proudest day of our State.

On the evening of the 4th, streams of people from all points of the compass were found wending their way to this place, and at nightfall our town was literally full, and although the private houses were thrown open, they could not contain the multitudes of human beings which were seen in all quarters, and many passed the night in their wagons in town or on the way-side near by. After supper the Court House was illuminated, and was instantly filled with an audience of freemen—the very bone and sinew of the country, who had left their shops, farms and daily occupations, to spend a day or two in honor of Zachary Taylor—the people's candidate for the Presidency. As soon as all were seated and silence was observed, Usher F. Linder, Esq., Presidential Elector of the Indiana District, was called to the stand, and in a very excellent speech, though laboring under severe hoarseness, he delighted his audience, and often brought shouts and huzzas from the assembly.

After a few moments of intermission, and the evening being very sultry, a motion was made to retire to the open air in front of the building, when that gallant whig champion and eloquent orator of our own State, Henry S. Lane, of Montgomery, was called for, and mounting a table at the door, he poured forth a flood of political truth, which elicited shouts of applause. The old Whig fire seemed to be re-kindled anew upon every altar, and not until a late hour was he permitted to leave the stand.

E. W. McGahey, Whig elector in this, the 7th District, was then called for, and after much importunity on his part to be then excused, he was permitted to keep himself in reserve for the following day on the ground of the celebration. Ceremonies in town then ceased, and all retired for the evening.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, at the firing of a signal gun on the prairie, an attempt was made to form the multitude into one common procession, to march up to the Fort, two and a half miles north, but it was impossible to do so, for it seemed we had not ground enough in town for them all to stand upon. A procession, however, was formed, covering all the streets from the Court House, east to the Prairie House, but those out of the procession were more than those in, and each "on his own hook" made his way by all accessible roads to the ground intended for the celebration. At this time, we left town in a buggy, as we thought by a by-way, but we found beyond and behind us, a constant stream of people on horse-back, in carriages and on foot, all going to the "Old Fort"—the attractive point of the day.

At about ten o'clock in the morning, the last end of the main procession arrived on the ground, and the public ceremonies of the day commenced, by Col. Blake introducing Gov. Letcher, of Ky., to the assembled thousands, male and female, as the President of the day. The old Kentucky Governor responded to the call in a short address, and very soon gave all to understand that he had, perhaps for the last time, volunteered to battle for his country, and although he had grown gray in his service, he could not be an idle spectator when Old Zack was in the field. When the President took his seat, letters from Gen. Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Stewart and Wm. I. Dayton, were read, and the Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting were announced, consisting of some fifteen of the former (among whom we noticed Col. John D. White, of Ripley, and other gentlemen from distant parts of the country) and perhaps a half dozen of the latter. The public speaking of the day then commenced under the direction of the Vice Presidents.

The central stand was occupied by R. W. Thompson, the southern by E. W. McGahey, and the northern by Henry S. Lane, all speaking at the same time, until the signal gun for dinner. After dinner was over, the central stand was occupied by Gov. Letcher, and John H. Thompson, of Indianapolis, and the southern stand by John Ewing, the northern being without a speaker at the time.

It is impossible now to give a sketch of any of the fine speeches to which we listened, and where all were excellent, it would perhaps be improper to attempt naming the superior; from our Kentucky proclivities, however, others will excuse us for saying that Governor L. certainly made a most effective address—one that not only confirmed every Taylor man of the assembly, but which will likely draw largely to his strength from those who may have determined to vote for General Cass. The old man was truly eloquent, persuasive and effective, as also were those to whom we have alluded, and we think from this day until the election, we shall have a daily accession of friends to the cause of Gen. Taylor in Indiana.

The numbers present were variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty thousand; those who did not wish to have seen a large assemblage taking the smaller figure—some a little less, while the other side invariably claimed the latter amount. We are not

judge of such things, and can only say that about twenty acres of a grove seemed literally jammed, while the adjoining prairie and living beings of both sexes, horses, wagons, carriages, &c., scattered pretty much all over it. We will never agree that there was one being less in this vast assembly than was the number of the veteran army under Santa Anna, which attacked General Taylor at Buena Vista. Persons at a distance may form some estimate of the members present, when we state that Terre Haute was full the evening previous, and that by sun-rise next morning, all the avenues to the place were crowded. Our delegation alone, took two hours to pass over the Wabash bridge, and the common exclamation on the ground was, "this is the largest assembly I ever saw."

On returning to Terre Haute in the evening, the court-house was lightened up and filled to overflowing, with gentlemen, anxious to hear the orators talk about Old Zack until 11 o'clock, at which time we left, the "stated preaching of the word" was eloquently preached from truthful lips, by Messrs. T. H. Nelson, of Park; G. S. Orth, of Tippecanoe; U. F. Linder, of Illinois, and Capt. Osborn, of Clay. This, indeed, was an interesting meeting—a refreshing time with the friends of Gen. Taylor. After Captain O. concluded his remarks, we understood Capt. Rousseau was sent for, and taken out of his bed, to speak to the multitude, about his late commander. We were not then present, but were in hearing of the court house, and we thought it would have been beaten down—such enthusiastic huzzas we have seldom ever heard. We think the signs of the times hereabout, since this tremendous outpouring at Fort Harrison, are unmistakable on the side of the people, and in favor of their candidate for the Presidency. A "little more grape" and the "hunt is up."

We have not time now to say more—we intend this only as an outline, but we hope next week to give a more precise account and allude particularly to the many burning eloquent addresses which were made upon this never to be forgotten occasion.

The day was very fine, cool and agreeable, and but for the dust in the roads, was just such as any one might have chosen to appropriate honors to the brave old soldier of the Rio Grande. Every thing passed off finely and agreeably—dinner cooked well and all eat up—good music—bands from Paris, Danville and Salem—good speaking—handsome ladies—clean children, &c., all of which, taken in the aggregate, made the day one of the most remarkable ever passed in Vigo. In the name of General Taylor we tender the thanks of the Whigs of Indiana to every one present at the theatre of his earliest victory on the banks of the Wabash.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

SENATORS ELECT.

The following list comprises all the members of the next Senate of Missouri:
Howard and Charlton, C. F. Jackson
Wm. Priest, Pike and Ralls
Cary Wells, Marion and Monroe
Jewett Harris, Grundy, Sullivan, Putnam, Mercer, Harrison and Genry.
J. B. Nickell, Holt, Atchison, Nodaway and Andrew
R. M. Stewart, Buchanan, De Kalb and Clinton
Lewis Burges, John G. Price, Clay, Ray and Plate
Augustus W. Flournoy, Linn, Livingston, Carroll, Caldwell and Daviess.
Lewis, Clark and Scotland, Ellison
John H. Bean, Macon, Adair, Shelby and Randolph
James S. Rollins, Boone and Audrain
M. M. Maughas, Callaway and Montgomery.
James Chiles, Dr. Burris and Wm. Shields,
Lafayette, Johnson, Van Buren and Jackson

Charles Jones, Franklin and Warren
Ayers Hadspeith, Gibson P. Wynatt, Washington, Crawford, Gasconade, Jefferson, Osage and Pulaski
Joseph T. Abernathy, St. Genevieve, St. Francois and Perry.
Edwin White, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Stoddard and Dunklin
John Polk, Reynolds, Shannon, Texas, Madison, Ripley, Oregon and Wright
John W. Hancock, Green, Taney and Ozark
Winfrey Owens, Polk, Hickory, Camden and Dallas
James M. Gatewood, St. Clair, Henry, Bates, Cedar and Dade
Wm. M. Campbell, Alton Long* and Miron Leslie, St. Louis
Coper and Montague—David Jones, Dem.

gain.
Cole, Miller and Morgan—E. L. Edwards.
St. Charles and Lincoln—Woolfork Dem.
gain.
Jasper, Newton, Barry and Lawrence—A Landers
Cape Girardeau, &c. Isaac N. Williams

REPRESENTATIVES ELECT.

Montague—J. M. Gibson Morgan—Coles
Saline—G. C. Bingham* Pettis—Fristoe
Howard—H. W. Smith Holt—Foster
St. Charles—Judge Atchison—Dr. Aul
Miller Benton—Baltou
Warren—Dyer St. Clair—Crenshaw
Callaway—W. H. Bailey Henry—J. W. Fishugh*
Hickory—Robert
Chariton—Dan G. Sanders Polk—B. F. Robinson
Linn—Wormack
Miller—J. Brockman St. Genevieve—J. B. Cooper—B. Tompkins Clardy
Audrain—A. B. Tinsley Clarke—Lewis*
St. Louis—T. F. Risk, Marion—Dr. Rhodes*
M. S. Curren, E. H. Wall, Ralls—Wm. Newland*
ton, J. Sale, Dem. Shelby—John M. Affa
gain of 3 St. Francis Bogy
Cole—John Enloe Montgomery—Baker
Osage—C. H. Gregory Green—Neaves
Franklin—Clayton B. Lewis—Woodward*
Hinton Scotland—Richardson
Andrew—J. N. Jones Van Buren—Sims
Buchanan—Bretz Jefferson—A. Bowles
Platte—Wilkinson, Ro. Crawford—J. Hyer
binson Monroe—W. Robinson*
Lafayette—Campbell Jasper—

Jackson—Smith
Johnson—Grier
Ray—E. B. Ewing
Carroll—W. W. Comp-ton
Boone—Wm F. Switz-ler*
Randolph—Oliver*
Nodaway—Cox
Clinton—T. Birch*
Mississippi—Sawyers
Cape Girardeau—J. M. Johnson
Scott—W. P. Davis
Linn—Guinn
Sullivan—Morelock
Hates—John M. Henry
Caldwell—C. J. Hughes
Dallas—J. W. Henson
Newton—Woodward
Taney—Bass
Grundy—Dr. J. Living-ston*
Stoddard—O. Bartlett*
Dunklin—Horner
De Kalb—Smith
Ripley—W. P. Harris
Shannon—J. Chilton
Washington—D. E. Perry-man*
Lawrence—Taylor
Dade—Price*
Barry—A. S. Harbin
Camden—Hawkins
Macon—Shortridge
Clay—Sweetnam
Madison—Caruthers
New Madrid—James Walker*
Livingston—T. J. Kirk
Schuyler—E. French*
Knox—Dr. Connelly*
Perry, Dr. Shelby
Gentry, Richd. Roberts
Wayne—W. M. Welch
Texas—C. H. Frost
Pike—Henderson
Cedar—Robert Gordon
Gasconade—Walton
Ozark—Robt. Hicks
Wright—Montgomery
Mercer—Duncan*
Stoddard—O. Bartlett*
Adair—Dr. Goode
Daviess—G. W. Poage*
Pulaski—W. Henderson
Reynolds—Wm. Ed-monsen
Oregon—T. J. Howell

*Names marked with the star, are Whigs
—all others, Democrats

NEW ORLEANS ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT.

Tobacco—The market has been unsteady and subject to great fluctuations during the past season. The first 4 bids of the new crop, "Admitted," were sold on the 8th November, at 44c; soon after prices advanced and continued to do so until the French Revolution broke out, when a heavy decline in prices followed. Since the last 3 weeks the market has recovered and prices have advanced about one-fourth to three eighths cents on the light and about 4c on the heavy descriptions. The market closes with firmness at the following rates:
Lugs, 2c; Refused, 2 3/4c; and admitted at 4 1/2c. In Madison county nothing has been done of late, and what was done previously was on private terms.

The new crop is represented, according to all accounts received, as very short in quantity and of very inferior quality, and the same will apply to that of Ohio, Maryland and Virginia.

GRAIN—The New York Sun of the 14th inst. says:

A spirit of speculation in breadstuffs is becoming rife in Wall street, with some indications of an alarming tendency. We say alarming, because no speculation could be more injurious to this country at this time than one which would induce American capitalists to invest all their available funds in breadstuffs, with a view of waiting six months for higher prices. No more effectual means could be adopted to cripple the resources of this country, and to deprive us of the profits we are likely to gain in supplying the English markets. High prices, as we have said before, can not be expected in England under the depressed condition of manufactures and commerce in that country, and unless we can supply her wants at prices within her means, she will be driven to other and rival granaries. To gain that same position in the corn trade of the world that we now occupy in the cotton trade, we have only to obey the laws of trade. Let those who want our supplies come and pay for them, and we shall gain more in the end by this course, than if we attempt to force prices.

LONDON, August 14, 1848.

The two principal subjects of domestic occupation and conversation are the potato and the grain crops and the cholera. As respects the potato crop, there is a growing conviction that it will be almost a complete failure. I lately traveled through a rich country, nearly forty miles in extent, in which I did not see a single field of potatoes untouched with blight, and the same reports are made of almost every other district, and very serious apprehensions exist as to the fate of the entire crop, though it is too early yet to form any decided opinion upon the subject. It is impossible, however, to deny that the continued wet and cold weather threatens to be very prejudicial, not only to the potatoes, but also to the grain crops. With respect to this latter, no general opinion can be formed excepting as to the broad fact that, so far as wheat is concerned, we can not look for a large, most probably for an average crop.

On the one hand, if (contrary to all appearances) the potato crop should prove good, then we might look for moderate prices of grain, without any very large importations; but if, on the other hand, there should be, as is now to be apprehended, a considerable destruction of the potato crop, in addition, to at least an indifferent wheat crop, then it is evident that we must have recourse to very extensive importations of foreign grain.

From the Western Expositor.

CALIFORNIA.

From the California Star of April 1st, we extract the following items, which will be read with interest by many:

State of California.—We are happy to be able to say that California continues to be perfectly quiet. Castro has returned and surrendered himself, promising to obey our laws. For more than a year no disorders have occurred—the native Californians are beginning to mingle with our people, and are gradually turning their attention to agriculture. No further difficulties are apprehended.

China.—We have received information from a reliable source, that a large emigration from China may be expected here. We have already two or three of the "Celestials" among us, who have found ready employment. The mechanics, cooks, and other working classes of China, would be exceedingly useful here, and would undoubtedly find it to their advantage to emigrate. They would be especially invaluable for the introduction and manufacture of silk in this country. A gentleman recently from the United States, who attempted the cultivation of the morus multicaulis in that country, assures us that this climate is admirably adapted to the plant and worm.

Another new Silver Mine.—One of the

richest veins of mineral yet discovered, we are told, has been found in the valley of San Jose. This delightful region promises not only to yield profusely the fruits of husbandry, but to be of the first importance as another and extensive field of mineral. A citizen of the Town of San Jose has furnished us, relative to the discovery of the new mine, the following particulars:

PUEBLO DE SAN JOSE, March 23, '48.

Some few weeks since, Mr. J. F. Reed, of this place, left on a prospecting expedition, and four miles distant on the side of a large hill, near the edge of the plain, discovered a vein of silver ore, which is without doubt, the richest ever discovered in the Mexican Republic. The vein is three and a half feet thick, having an uninterrupted run east for three miles, the depth yet unknown. With a few hours labor, there has been uncovered several tons of ore. It is fine ore and requires but little expense in smelting. Viewing it throughout, location, thickness of the vein, and richness of the mineral, it will prove to be a magnificent concern.

Messrs. Ruckler and Reed have submitted us specimens of their new discovery, together with a most perfect specimen of the famous quicksilver ore from the mines of New Almadin—the richest we have ever seen.

Mr. Alexander Forbes recently sailed from Monterey, with a cargo of quicksilver, 20,000 dollars in value, the products of the mines of New Almadin, near the valley of San Jose, and extracted within the short space of three months.

AFTER THE BALL.

A DREAM OF EARLY LOVE.

BY MRS. KATE DORTON.

"And is it thus that woman's heart
Can trifle with its dearest part,
Its own pure sympathies?—can fling
The poisoned arrow from the string.
In heartless aim, and
And mock or think not of the wound?"

[THE THROUNDER.]

The Ball was ended—the gay, bright, revel over; hopes that had fluttered many a jewel breast, had found their realization or their grave; triumphs had been won to last for life, and jealousies awakened sourceless enduring; and that threatened in their course to embitter all delight, and press young hearts to breaking. Beauty had seemed to sit enthroned; and to no sovereign had homage been paid more delightedly. Among the beautiful, most beautiful was Lady Agnes Vavasour. It had been her object to eclipse the loveliness of the stars that formed the living constellation of the ball at Hartley House, and she succeeded. Proud was Lady Agnes of the sentiments that she awakened, and prouder still of her hand that night exclusively to Col. Florington.

She had been implored to absent herself from the ball at Hartley House, and most of all to avoid this Col. Florington. For entreaty Lady Agnes had a smile—she was threatened, and resolved to go.

Lady Agnes had given her heart to Edgar Arundal, who deserved the prize. But Colonel Florington, his rival, persevered in his attentions. Lady Agnes, excited by her many conquests, did not quite discourage him. In her opinion it was impossible for anything to break her subsisting attachment to Edgar, and she thought it was mere innocent pastime to receive the compliments of one whom she really regarded with indifference. Edgar Arundal had remonstrated with her upon the subject; for it had come to his knowledge that Florington had boasted at his club of being preferred by Agnes above all the many suitors for her hand. So far from the Lady Agnes being offended by this presumption, she treated it as a pleasant jest; and when her lover appeared most serious, she was most mindful upon the subject. At length came the ball at Hartley house. Arundal was compelled to leave town suddenly, in consequence of the illness of a beloved parent; and he intimated his wish that Agnes would forego the pleasure of the ball on that account. She declined according to his request. He redoubled his entreaties, but in vain.

"Besides," he added, "Lady Hartley is Colonel Florington's sister, and your appearance there without me would give a color to the representations, which that person has so unwarrantably made."

"Oh! exclaimed the Lady Agnes, 'I now perceive your motive of wishing to deprive me of the ball. But I am resolved to cure you of this jealousy, and go I will!'

"Jealousy, Agnes!" replied Edgar Arundal. "You mistake. I am only regardful of your fame. 'Be under no apprehension my dear Edgar, upon that point," said Lady Agnes with a frown: "I trust I have sufficient discretion to take care of myself."

"One unkind word provoked another, until this lovers' quarrel terminated in the expressed determination of the lady to attend the ball at any risk, and dance with Colonel Florington."

"You will think better of it!" said Edgar.

"No!" responded Lady Agnes: and they parted.

"And thus can woman barter all
That makes and gives her gentle thrall!
Thus she can fling her wealth aside,
In carelessness, or sport, or pride!"

The ball was over; and the Lady Agnes, fatigued with the rich employment, sat in her dressing room, gazing upon the mirror that reflected her beauties, and recalling in her mind the glories of the scene just ended, when suddenly her eyes fell upon a small note before her. Upon making inquiry she learned that Mr. Arundal's servant had left the note within an hour after her departure for the ball. She hastily broke the seal and read as follows:

"LADY AGNES.—There is a point at which endurance ends, and patience ceases to be a virtue. That point unhappily, you have passed, and although the sacrifice of my heart's best cherished hope may cause me years of silent grief, yet reason assures me it is better, for both our sakes, that we should never meet again.

ARUNDAL.

The letter fell from Lady Agnes' hands, and she was taken to her chamber in a swoon. The morning broke, but no relief it brought to her disquiet. The ties that she had broken could never be restored. The loved one was gone forever—the other she despised.

Few of those who, in after years, beheld the pensive and thoughtful countenance of the unwedded Lady Agnes, deemed that her settled melancholy was the result of that error of her early love.

THE OPINION OF A DEMOCRAT.—General Thomas A. Green, a native of North Carolina, and who achieved fame in the struggle for Texan independence, has written the following letter to a gentleman of Charleston. Gen. G. has always been a firm and consistent Democrat. He was for many years a planter first in Florida and afterwards in Texas, but is now a resident of Boston. His information is cheering in the extreme:

JAMAICA PLAINS, Mass. Aug. 11.
"My Dear General: I have received today yours of the 2d inst., which I take pleasure in answering.

"We have not heard the result from the Buffalo Convention, but takes it for granted that Van Buren will be the nominee. If so, he will greatly injure Cass, whose prospects were at best, not good. For instance, in New York, upon the old issues, Whigs and Democrats stand about 200,000 votes each. All agree that Van Buren will divide the Democrats about equal, while he cannot get more than 40,000 ultra Abolition Whigs thus leaving Taylor a large majority; but Taylor will get, even in New York, a number of Democrats. In this State there are about 4000 Abolition whigs who will go for the Free Soil candidate—while at least double that number of Democrats will go for Taylor—Col. Wright and his returned regiment almost to a man (all Dem.) among the number. I live in J. Q. Adams' district where there are more than a third Democrats, the larger number of whom will go for Taylor—your humble servant among the number. I believe him a better Democrat than Cass or Van Buren, and a far more reliable man than either. You know that I prefer Mr. Calhoun to all living men; next to him I think that the South may safely trust Taylor, and it will be strange indeed if they do not support him. While the Abolitionists of the North are concentrating against him as a 'slave breeder,' will it not be strange if the South unite with them?

"You ask me for my general information as to the strength of the parties. I will give you the best in my possession. Cass will get Illinois, Arkansas, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin—24. Van Buren will not get one electoral vote, though a respectable minority in several States, for instance, N. York, Vermont and New Hampshire. Taylor will get New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Indiana, North Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Florida—206 votes. Doubtful—Virginia, Maine, Alabama, Missouri, New Hampshire, Mississippi, Michigan—50 votes.

"Gen. Taylor will get a very large vote in each of the doubtful States, if he does not carry them.

"It is a safe calculation to give Taylor more Democrats in the Northern States than he will lose Abolition Whigs.

"I trust that there cannot be any serious opposition to him in your State, for it puzzles me to see how South Carolina can hesitate between Taylor Cass and Van Buren. If the former cannot be trusted upon the great negro question, having been born a slave owner, always lived one, and every dollar of his property in slaves, who can he? Certainly not Mr. Van Buren, the head of the abolitionists, nor Mr. Cass, who, but a short time since, was an open Wilmot Proviso man."

SOUND AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT. Upon the occasion of a political meeting at Raleigh, the seat of Government of the State of North Carolina, Mr. Senator Badger who is a resident of that beautiful little city was called out by his fellow-citizens, and delivered a speech of great interest and power on the great National issues involved in the pending Presidential election. In the course of his speech he paid a glowing and feeling tribute to the integrity, ability, and worth of Gen. Taylor. He deemed the true pivot upon which the ensuing election ought to and must turn to be the question of the unlimited exercise of the veto power. If, he said, you would have the Legislative departments of the country mere chambers registering the edicts of a corrupt Executive, vote for the advocate of such a theory Lewis Cass. But if you would see the will of the people expressed and perfected through their proper representatives—if you would preserve your republican form of Government in reality as well as name, vote for that man who will sacrifice his own private partialities of opinion to the open declarations of the popular will.—Mr. Badger concluded his remarks by an eloquent, earnest, and stirring appeal to his Whig brethren to organize and work—to manifest their attachment to their noble standard bearer, the gallant Taylor, by a majority equal to that by which they [the people of North Carolina] declared their affections for Harry of the West—National Intelligencer.

A lady pulled a grey hair out of her head. A friend who was standing by remarked for ever one pulled out 10 would come to its funeral. I don't care, rejoined the lady how largely its funeral be attended, so the mourners come dressed in black.

"Short visits are the best," as the fly said when he lit on the stove.

"Ah, my good fellow, where have you been for a week back?"

"For a week back? I'm not troubled with a weak back, I thank you!"

"No, no! I mean where have you been so long back?"

"Long back! Don't call me long back; you scoundrel!"

The skeleton of an elk was found a short time ago, in a bog near Hamiltonsbann, a village in Ireland. The antlers, which have ten branches, measure eight feet from tip to tip.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church is to be held this year at Weston.